NUMB. CXXXV.] THE FEBRUARY 21, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1789 [VOL. III.

In a company of gentlemen at Washington, on Friday the sixth of February, it was proposed to form an association, similar to that in Philadelphia, for the relief of free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage, and agreed, that two of the company should make a draught of the principles of their association, and that they should all meet again next day.

On Saturday the following persons met, to wit, Thomas Scott, David Redick, Amos Gregg, William Wallace, John Hoge, Samuel Clarke, Alexander Addison, Absalom Baird, James M'Cluney, Andrew Swearingen and David Bradford, and agreed upon the following draught of an association.

The Principles of Association of the Washington Society for the Relief of Free Negroes and others, unlawfully held in Bondage.

Is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes of the Gentiles also. Rom. III. 29.

Homo sum: Humani nihil a me alienum puto.
Ter. Heaut. I. 1.

TO act that part, which past ages have celebrated, and which future ages must approve, is the character, at which every American ought to aspire.

Impressed with a just respect to the equal liberty of mankind, and a sincere abhorrence of that base and detestable policy, which retains one species of rational beings, in absolute and unchangeable subjection to another: contemplating, with cordial satisfaction, the gradual efforts of wise and benevolent legislatures, to banish a system so destructive to freedom and humanity; in time to eradicate those unmanly prejudices, which a long practice of it hath so disgracefully established; and restore the sentiments and conditions of men, to that state, which reason and nature require: viewing, with indignation, the many contrivances, by which cruel and avaricious men elude these generous intentions, and set at nought, equally, the laws of God and their country; we are prompted by an honest desire to counteract the vicious arts of all such men, to join our utmost, however feeble, endeavours to those of the government under which we live; in order to rescue, from the hands of the oppressor, those wretched men, who unnaturally and illegally are kept in servitude, and restore them to that rank, which by the laws of nature and civil society they are entitled to hold.

As a nation, America has asserted her rights, with a fortitude that can never be forgotten; and while she fought for her own liberty, it became her to cherish that of all. Many of the states in the union have evinced to the world their willingness to do that justice to *others*, which they asserted, and appealed to heaven, was *their* right. The laws in favor of that distressed and injured race of beings, whose unhappy lot has been slavery, (a term which ought never to have been heard of in America, and which we wish blotted out, as soon as policy can effect it) every man is peculiarly bound to support.

For this purpose, which we deem becoming good men and good citizens, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have united ourselves into an association, under the name "of the Washington Society for the Relief of Free Negroes, and others, unlawfully held in Bondage:". The object of which is, to procure the freedom of all negroes, or others, held in bondage, who by the laws of this, or any other of the United States, ought to be free. And we invite all who regard the rights of human nature, and approve this mode of supporting them, to unite with us in this association.

I. No man shall be admitted as a member of this society, who is not of a known good character; and believed to have the object of the association sincerely at heart; and who shall not have two thirds of the votes of the members present for his admission.

II. There shall be four general meetings of this society in every year, on the first Fridays of March, June, September, and December; at which general meetings only, members shall be admitted, having been nominated at the general meeting immediately preceding. At the March general meeting of every year, a president, vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and two counsellors, shall be chosen by ballot of the members then present. And a special meeting shall be called, by the president or vice president, on the application of any two members; and five members the president or vice president being one, shall be a quorum to transact the business of the society, either at a general or special meeting.

III. Every member, at his admission, shall subscribe the articles of this association, and shall then pay one quarter of a dollar, and shall also pay one quarter of a dollar at every subsequent general meeting, as a fund to defray the contingent expences: and if any necessary costs or damages shall accrue to any member or other person, acting in pursuance of the direction of this society; such costs or damages shall be made good to him, either out of the ordinary funds of the society, or a general contribution from the members.

IV. Every member doth engage to inform the society of all such negroes, or other persons, as he may know or suspect to be unlawfully detained in servitude; and the society, on such information shall proceed as may be judged fit, to obtain the liberty of the persons so unlawfully detained.

V. The president, or in his absence, the vice president, shall sign the minutes; and, in case of an equal division of the members present, shall have a casting vote.

VI. The treasurer shall receive all monies for the use of the society, and account for, and pay over the same, agreeably to the directions of the society; and, on his election, shall give bond to the president for the time being, in the sum of one hundred pounds, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty.

VII. The secretary shall keep a book, wherein the minutes of proceedings of the society, shall be fairly written; and it shall be open to the inspection of every member of the society.

VIII. The counsellors, on being applied to by the society shall give their opinion on any doubtful case.

IX. Upon a representation to a general meeting that any member hath demeaned himself unsuitably to the principles of this association, if it shall appear, by two thirds of the votes of the next general meeting (he having had due notice of the same) that this is the case, he shall cease to be a member of this society. One year's non attendance or non payment of the quarterly contribution, without cause shewn, on due notice, shall be considered as withdrawing from the society, and it shall be so entered on the minutes; and any member may voluntarily withdraw himself from this association, at any time, giving a written notice thereof to the president or vice president.

X. The society shall, at their general meetings, frame such farther rules for their government, as may be thought proper, but no rule shall be established until it has been proposed and considered at two succeeding general meetings.

Agreed to and subscribed, at Washington, the 7th day of February, anno domini, 1789, by

Thomas Scott,	David Bradford,
David Redick,	William Wallace,
Absalom Baird,	Samuel Clarke,
Alexander Addison,	Amos Gregg,
John Hoge,	James M'Cluney.
Andrew Swearingen,	

The gentlemen present having all subscribed this association; Thomas Scott was chosen President, David Redick, Vice President, Alexander Addison, Secretary, Absalom Baird, Treasurer, and David Bradford and Alexander Addison, Counsellors, all pro tempore, and to serve till the first general meeting, on the first Friday of March next, on which day, at two o'clock, afternoon, all present agreed to meet again, at the house of William Meetkirk, in Washington.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

WE ought never to think or speak of religion but with that serious and deep concern, which the glory of God, and our own everlasting welfare, demand. On this account it may seem an improper subject for a newspaper, in which we rather look for amusement than instruction. A newspaper, however, is a proper means of communicating useful hints and seasonable information to the public: and, as an essay that had been first published in Philadelphia, being an attempt to disprove the necessity of the Christian religion, has found its way into your paper, I believe it may be agreeable to some of your readers, to meet with a few remarks upon it in the same channel.

I would not be severe upon this writer, for the fiction about a Swedish Christian missionary having been puzzled by the speech of an Indian chief, with which he has chosen to introduce his discourse. The writer has probably engaged the attention of the public before, by a similar artifice. It may, however, be observed, that when an author employs fable in this way, he ought to guard against the appearance of a design to palm it upon the reader for true history. Whatever may be said of this writer's introductory narrative, what he calls the speech of an Indian chief, is sufficient to clear him of such a charge, as it is destitute of the natural simplicity and force of Indian eloquence: but a tolerable measure of candour or modesty would not have suffered him to represent his wretched attempt against the Christian religion as such strong reasoning that it required a celebrated university to answer it.

This writer makes an Indian chief give the following account of the religion of his countrymen; "Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in this life, will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly, will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they are guilty of." The writer is blameable for making this persuasion, as he seems to do, peculiar to the Indians, while it is the natural sentiment of all mankind; and for pretending to give the reader some information concerning the religion of the Indians, while he gives him none at all. But this persuasion, considered as the ground upon which the Indians, or any others, expect happiness hereafter, deserves a more particular consideration.

It must be owned, that if men have constantly and invariably acted well, and if they be not chargeable, in the sight of God, the only competent judge, with any misbehavior, or any disposition to misbehave, then this principle affords them a solid ground of hope: where there is no moral evil, there can be no misery. Being free from what we call sin, and perfectly holy, they could have no need of our gospel revelation, and could not with any propriety receive it as applicable to their case: for that revelation proceeds upon the supposition of men's ill behavior, and the great design of it is to bring them to behave well.

But, on the other hand, if they have ever done hurt to their neighbour, or entertained a thought of it; if they be ignorant of God, and be not thankful to him for his goodness, or be not filled with admiration and love of his glorious excellencies, accounting it their supreme happiness to serve him, they then behave wickedly here, and, according to their own persuasion, will undergo such punishment hereafter, as are proportionate to the crimes they are guilty of. To offend any real goodness is evil; to offend a greater measure of goodness is a greater evil; but if the goodness offended rise to infinity, then the evil is quite unlimited, and the punishment of it must be so too; for the punishment must be proportionate to the crime. The Indians have offended infinite goodness, if they have once transgressed what their consciences tell them is the command of God; and therefore according to their own persuasion, they are liable to unlimitted punishment. We never speak rationally of God, but when we represent him as, in all respects, infinite and incomprehensible. His will, whatever way he is pleased to make

[illegible] own turns, infinitely good, and therefore he had have an infinite love of whatever is conformable to it, and an infinite hatred of whatever is contrary to it; and that is the hatred to which according to the perfuasion of the Indians, every man whose conscience chargeth him with sin, is exposed.

He was not a Christian, but he spoke the common sense of mankind, who said, *nemo fine crimine vivit*, there is no such thing among men as an absolutely faultless character. The old Heathen sages acknowledged, that they had vicious habits which it required all their philosophy to overcome. This is not the proper place to enquire how men come to be universally breakers of God's law, though this petulent writer ignorantly attempts to deride the account which the Christian religion gives of that matter; nor is it the place to enter into a disquisition concerning the nature and degree of that moral incapacity which is the consequence of particular vicious acts, though he likewise reproaches the Christian doctrine on that head. But it is a fact, that all those who are capable of embracing or of rejecting the Christian religion are chargeable with doing what they know is forbidden, and with neglecting to do what they know is required, by the law of God; and that in some circumstances they might have acted well, when they have done ill. Any accounts I have had of the Indians from such as have been most intimately acquainted with them, their manner of living, their religious rites, their miseries and their death convince me that if our free thinkers (as they are most unjustly called) will have the Indians to be a different race of people from us, sprung from a different original, they must, to give their opinion the least appearance of probability, produce some other and better reason than what this writer calls their eminent piety and warm pursuit of virtue.

What we attribute to God is either what necessarily rises from his nature and perfection, what cannot but be; (for example, he cannot lie, he cannot deny himself, he cannot but love the righteous and hate the wicked) or it is what arises from his mere good pleasure; what may or may not be consistently with his nature and perfections; (thus he might either have made or not made the world; he may either give a man worldly riches, or withhold them, as he sees fit.) It is an absurd denial of his sovereignty and just dominion over all things, to deny that he is at full liberty without giving real ground of complaint to any of his creatures, to grant free favors of the kind last mentioned, to whomsoever, at what soever times, in whatsoever degrees or circumstances he pleaseth: A new divine revelation, particularly, brought to a guilty people, suitable to their case, is a free favor which no former revelation of the divine will by the light of reason and conscience gave them any real ground to expect. When he withholds it from any, he does them no wrong.

Hence we see how vain the excuse is, which this writer puts into the mouth of his Indian, in the following words: "Had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary for our salvation, his goodness would not long have deferred the communication of it to us: without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book." There is no reasoning here, unless it be taken for granted, that God's goodness is such that he must necessarily do all he can for the salvation of the guilty: and then since it will not be denied that he can, it would follow that he will, grant repentance and forgiveness to all sinners at all times; and then there can be no punishment of sin at all. Had these Indians esteemed the gospel revelation to be (what indeed it is to every people to whom it comes) a free favor, flowing from God's good pleasure only, they would not have been disposed to carp at the divine procedure, because it was long deferred; but would rather have thankfully received a privilege, which might justly have been withheld for ever. The horrid things which this writer ventures to say of his Maker, and which are too shocking to be repeated, are as absurd as it would be for a malefactor condemned for some capital crime, to call the civil magistrate a tyrant because he did not give him either a pardon or an opportunity to make his escape: for every person that has broken the law of God, is a condemned criminal before him. This writer is so extremely absurd as to insinuate, that, because the Supreme Being can make his will manifest without a book, that therefore he doth so. He may as well argue that, because he could support men without food, or because he could enlighten the world without the sun, moon, and stars, that therefore he doth so.

The extravagance of the following passage is astonishing. "To what purpose should he have revealed himself to us in any wise? It is clear that a revelation, insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we should be in without any revelation at all." Surely it is the height of insolence for the guilty to ask concerning their Supreme Judge, in whose hands are their life and breath: To what purpose has he revealed himself to us? *To say to the Almighty, depart from us*; it is as if a criminal should say of his judge, to what purpose does he speak or mention the law to me. How absurd is it for men, who have abused their reason, and suffer the just consequences of that abuse, to say, to what purpose did our Maker give it us? It is far from being clear that he has no other end in revealing himself to the guilty, than to better their condition; for he may reveal himself to them for the glory of his name, for the warning and instruction of other rational creatures; and for other ends, of which we are, as yet, ignorant. Nay, a revelation that is not sufficient for salvation, may tend to put men in a better condition; it may serve to make them sensible of their need of some further revelation of God's will, and may excite them to enquire after it.

In the following passage he represents reason and the written word of the Christians as two parallel revelations: "The Almighty, (for any thing we know) may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner: some say they have the will of God in writing, be it so; their revelation has no advantage above ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save, or the end of the revelation would be frustrated." Here the writer repeats what we took notice of before, that a revelation of God can be of no use, unless it be sufficient to salvation. But why may not one revelation serve to introduce and help us to understand another? They may be both from God, and yet not parallel, but subordinate the one to the other. It is not a fair state of the case, that God has revealed himself to some by natural reason, and to others by the written word: but the truth is, he makes himself known to all men by natural reason and conscience, and to a great part of them by the written word. If the former be sufficient to salvation, then the latter must be superfluous. It does not follow that because they are both true, therefore they must be the same in substance. For the defect of the one may be supplied by the fulness of the other. The one may discover truths and relations between God and us, which could not have been known by the other. In this paragraph, he would represent the gospel revelation as what only a part of mankind have any thing to do with, even supposing it were true. To support this opinion he reproduces the absurd hypothesis of men being of different races and sprung from different originals, which I have no leisure now to examine: and which indeed hardly merits examination. But it is plain, that if our revelation be from God, then we must believe, among other things which it teacheth us, that God has made with one blood all the nations of the earth; and that his word is directed to every creature under heaven. What ever people this word comes to, they are to receive it as to them. It is ridiculous for the Indians, as this writer represents them; to conclude that the divine revelation, which we have in written word, is not for them, because it has been in the hands of some other nations before it came to them. If others had acted on such a principle, Christianity would have been confined to those of Jewish extraction. But the gospel is expressly directed to *all nations*.

This writer makes his Indian say, "It is through the care and goodness of the Almighty, that from the beginning of time, through many generations unto this day, our name has been preserved; we have had the necessary means of preserving our lives: therefore he has not neglected us in the case of our salvation." We cannot certainly conclude from the outward bounties of Providence, that God will give us salvation: the most vicious have often the largest share of them, while the most virtuous are exercised with great afflictions. The preservation of persons and families, and even their posterity, for a certain period of time, may belong to the order of Providence in the accomplishment of its most important purposes, for the Glory of God, and the good of his church. They may be preserved for the sake of their descendants, who shall, it is likely, get their eyes opened to discern the excellency of the gospel: they will then see that he has not neglected them in the matter of their salvation.

The last complaint this writer puts into the mouth of his Indian, regards the depraved morals of Christians: this, indeed, is deeply to be lamented, but the good morals that a considerable number of Christians attain, ought not to be overlooked, and should be examined, whether it be not the native tendency of the Christian religion to promote true holiness.

CRITO.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 12.

CAMP diseases, as destructive as the plague, have swept away in the few last weeks, an host of men from the army of the Turks and Austrians. One account states the sick list of the Turks at 40,000 men.

The following particulars respecting his Majesty's indisposition, must be peculiarly interesting.

Thursday morning early his majesty's disorder appeared to have taken a new turn, with very favorable symptoms; in consequence of which, Sir Geo. Baker, who attended all the preceding night, advised the sending for Dr. Warren, and Mr. Burnaby of Windsor, the latter of whom had been named by his majesty; but before the arrival of Dr. Warren, his majesty was let blood by the advice of Sir George Baker. Dr. Warren arrived at the Queen's Lodge about eleven o'clock in the morning, and immediately applied a blister to his majesty's head. Dr. Heberden, who lives in the neighbourhood of Windsor, also attended the consultation as a friendly physician.

With some exceptionable intervals, his majesty rested rather composedly till towards the morning, but was afterwards much worse; in consequence of which, the further aids of Dr. Reynolds and another physician and Mr. Dundas from Richmond, at the request of the king, were sent for.

Friday night his majesty, after an incessant application of fomentations to his legs, enjoyed about three hours sleep. The fever soon after returned with unabated fury, and continued without intermission nearly the whole of Saturday. In this alarming and doubtful state was our beloved monarch many hours, when James's powders were administered which promoted perspiration, and afforded temporary relief. His pulse was reduced from 120 to 90.

Saturday night our beloved sovereign's illness had a very serious and alarming indication; but the application of mustard poultices to his feet, was attended with happy consequences, and afforded him considerable relief.

Sunday morning his majesty called for breakfast, ate some bread and butter, and drank three dishes of tea. At ten o'clock that night his disorder returned with alarming violence, and the most fatal effects are apprehended from the crisis.

All the attendants are in tears! Those who approach the presence or are near the chamber, walk without shoes; and every precaution is taken to keep his majesty quiet.

All is sorrow and dreadful apprehension at Windsor; not a bell permitted to sound, no drum to beat; but the unhappy signal mournfully expected.

The endearing attention of the queen and all the royal family, have been most unremitting and exemplary, insomuch that her majesty's health has suffered greatly from fatigue and anxiety. His royal highness the prince of Wales has discovered the most endearing sensibility and solicitude on account of his royal parent's alarming situation. His own health has been affected by his watchfulness and anxiety; he was let blood on Thursday night, but still continues his tender assiduities. The duke of York also is constantly with the king, and the princesses are not to be comforted. The duke of Gloucester is likewise numbered in the melancholy scene.

The conduct of the Queen of England is an example of conjugal affection arising from true virtue and real love, that in its universal practice among the higher orders of people would make all suits in doctors commons on matrimonial differences unnecessary. What a pity it is that those who ape the splendor of Buckingham house, cannot conform themselves to its uxorial happiness.

The Queen, by the earnest recommendations of the physicians, has not seen his majesty since Thursday last. His royal highness the duke of York never leaves the chamber but for the purpose of rest and refreshment. The prince of Wales is likewise constantly with his royal parent.

So anxious are all degrees of people for the happy recovery of his majesty, that expresses relative to the least change in his disorder are hourly arriving in London from Windsor.

Prayers were put up for his majesty on Sunday at most churches and chapels. The Dissenters were fervent and animated in their prayers for his valuable life.

The officers of the army have cause, more than all others, to deprecate the king's death. This event, whenever it happens, puts them to the expence of new commissions, and thereby puts near 20,000l. into the pockets of the secretary of state for the home department.

Nov. 14. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favorable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such speedy hopes of his majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into appearances that furnish no small ground of alarm. The nourishment his majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was wished. During the whole of yesterday the [illegible]

very recent, having feen little, and that at fhort intervals, without any viſible increaſe of ſtrength. Though the fever is ſomewhat abated, this we underſtand is ſucceeded by a very conſiderable ſwelling in the head, ſo that the moſt favorable ſymptom at preſent in his majeſty's deplorable condition, ſeems to riſe from the diſcharge in his leg, which is ſaid to be very great. From all theſe circumſtances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on ſo unhappy an occaſion it is neceſſary that the lord chancellor ſhould have the moſt authentic information, ſir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond ſtreet, from whence they return again to Windſor.

Yeſterday, immediately after the conference with the lord chancellor, a council was held at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, at which all the miniſters of ſtate attended. The council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury were likewiſe in conference for three hours yeſterday, at the miniſter's houſe in Downing ſtreet, and another council was to be held this day, at the prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the prince of Wales, through the whole of the preſent moſt diſtreſſing occaſion, has been ſo exemplary as to extort praiſe even from thoſe who, on all other occaſions, have been ready to give the moſt unfavorable conſtruction of the attention and anxieties that may be conſidered the criterion of feſial affection. Medicines have frequently been adminiſtered by the royal hand, when the efforts of attending phyſicians have failed.

If the king ſhould continue a few days longer in his preſent ſituation, a regency will, it is ſaid, be appointed, at the head of which will be his royal highneſs the prince of Wales.

It has been endeavoured, for obvious reaſons, at Windſor Caſtle, to conceal the real nature of the king's diſorder. Thoſe reaſons can exiſt no longer; for it is with the utmoſt concern we muſt declare, his majeſty is deemed irrecoverable.

American News.

PORTSMOUTH, [N. H.] January 13.

On Wedneſday laſt, the legiſlature made choice of the following gentlemen, as electors of preſident and vice preſident of the United States: Hon. Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomſon, John Sullivan, and John Parker.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

The ſituation of affairs in Europe, ſays a correſpondent, is particularly critical. The emperor of Germany, and empreſs of Ruſſia are engaged in war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the ſovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerouſly ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hoſtilities, of which Pruſſia and other German powers cannot be ſuppoſed to be indifferent ſpectators; the republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a ſtate of compoſure; the Helveric Body, luckily free from domeſtic contention, is, as uſual, diſpoſed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenaries; and the Italian ſtates will probably invite hoſtilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at leaſt a widely extended war, will ſoon take place, it is highly probable; and after a lamentable effuſion of blood, the laurels will perhaps be won by the leaſt worthy.

The hon. Mr. Gerry, of Middleſex diſtrict, Maſſachuſetts, has ſignified his unwillingneſs to ſerve as a repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, by an addreſs to the electors of that diſtrict, in laſt Thurſday's Boſton Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully ſtates his reaſons.

Laſt Saturday a bill paſſed the aſſembly for raiſing the ſum of thirteen thouſand pounds on the city of New York, by tax, for defraying the expences of the new building erecting in the city, for the accommodation of Congreſs.

WILMINGTON, [Delaware] Jan. 31.

Extract of a letter from Dover, dated Jan 29.

"The aſſembly have before them the following bills.

"A bill to leſſen or regulate the fees of civil officers of all kinds.

"A bill for leſſening the number of conſtables, and for other purpoſes.

"A tax bill. All nearly paſſed.

"A committee is appointed to bring in a funding bill, ariſing from the loan offices, for the purpoſe of redeeming the aſſumed debts of this ſtate.

"Several other bills are propoſed, not altogether of a general nature.

"This day is employed in hearing and determining the different rights of Rumſey and Fitch, relative to ſteam. And ſeveral other matters nearly finiſhed."

BALTIMORE, January 29.

The following gentlemen are elected repreſentatives to Congreſs, and electors of preſident and vice preſident of the United States, viz

Repreſentatives.---Joſhua Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith, Michael J. Stone.

Electors.---John Rogers, George Plater, William Tilghman, William Richardſon, Alexander C. Hanſon, Robert Smith, Philip Thomas, William Matthews.

A writer in a late London newſpaper obſerves, that the French are determined to be free; that the flame of liberty had burſt forth among them, and the general language of the people is, "We have ſhed blood to eſtabliſh the freedom of America, and why ſhould we ourſelves be governed any longer arbitrarily? We ſhould be unworthy of the name of Frenchmen if we did not reſume our rights and liberties, and become as free as any other nation under the ſun.

ALEXANDRIA, January 15.

Laſt Monday evening died Mr. Michael Flinn, of a wound he received a few days before in his left ſide by a dagger. This unhappy ſtroke was given him by his father in law, in a quarrel. A jury of inqueſt yeſterday ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict manſlaughter in ſelf defence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 22.

"There are letters from Mr. Ketland laſt night, which contain the diſagreeable information of the king of England's death: 'Tis believed to be true. Should this be the caſe, it will be the greateſt ſhock England has received theſe many years. This information was received by a veſſel which left France the 21ſt of November, and arrived at Boſton a few days ago.

February 2.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in Providence, Rhode Iſland.

"Although the Creeks have ceaſed hoſtilities for the preſent, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray ſent us word lately, that he will ſtrictly attend to the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of raſcals, conſiſting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama iſlands, have lately arrived in the ſouthern parts of our ſtate, profeſſedly to join the Indians and plunder the ſtate. They have an armed veſſel in an Indian river, ſouth of Auguſtine, to receive the plunder, conſiſting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is ſaid with confidence, that lord Dunmore, governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14.

"On the 12th of June we ſpoke captain Barry, in the Streights of Sunda, all well on board.

"The Dutch and Malaeſe are at preſent much engaged in war throughout the Chineſe ſeas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this ſeaſon, one of whom has been ſince retaken in an engagements with frigates on that ſtation.

"Tis is the moſt deſtructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low ſituation and impurity of its waters; there are few that viſit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which ſtill continues; in conſequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

MARTINICO.

On account of the ſcarcity of proviſions at Martinico, the governor of that iſland, the 20th November, 1788, publiſhed an ordinance allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, ſalt proviſions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot, and la Rade de St. Pierre, until the firſt of March 1789.

Pittſburgh, February 21.

On the 4th inſtant, the Electors on the part of Pennſylvania, viz: Edward Hand, George Gibſon, John Arndt, Collinſon Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilſon, James O'Hara, David Grier, Samuel Potts and Alexander Graydon, Eſqrs. met at Reading, and immediately proceeded to buſineſs: General Edward Hand was choſen their preſident. His Excellency General Waſhington has their unanimous vote for Preſident of the United States, and John Adams, Eſquire, of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, is next on the liſt, and from every information, will be Vice Preſident of the United States.

The time limited by law for regiſtering of young negroes in this ſtate, will expire on the firſt day of April next.

UPON the firſt day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at the houſe of Adamſon Tannehill, vintner, in Pittſburgh, a certain Tract of LAND, containing 200 acres, and uſual allowance, being the half of a tract called Park Hill, lying on Big Moon run, in Waſhington county, about ſeven miles from Pittſburgh, near the river Ohio, and bounding on lands preſently occupied by William Hall; there is ſaid to be a mill ſeat on the ſaid half tract. The terms of payment will be made known on or before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence to William Tilton, Eſq. in Pittſburgh.

HUGH ROSS,

Who has for ſale at his ſtore a general aſſortment of GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Hemp, Ginſeng, and other produce.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, ſheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiſer, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, ſhall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, ſhall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 20, 1789.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Boyd, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted to

ANN BOYD, Adminiſtratrix.

THE neceſſity of ſettling the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſibly neceſſary for thoſe who are indebted to make ſpeedy payment, either to Ann Boyd, or the ſubſcribe. Produce will be received in payment if delivered by the 1ſt of April next.

JOHN SCULL.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did purchaſe a tract of land, ſituate on Grave creek, in Ohio county, Virginia, of a certain William M'Mahon, ſen. for which he gave two notes of hand, each forty pounds worth of whiſkey, payable this preſent year, and whereas the ſaid land does not anſwer the deſcription given of it by the ſaid M'Mahon, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

SAMUEL BUCHANAN.

York county, Pennſylvania,
February 2, 1789.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Kizer, has for ſome years paſt expelled me from my own bed, and otherwiſe behaved in a very ſcandalous and diſgraceful manner, I am compelled to take this method to requeſt all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

BENJAMIN KIZER.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire, the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either up on Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese. This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

Public Sale.

ALL the real estate of John Perry and James Perry of the county of Westmoreland, Bankrupts, will positively be sold on Monday the 23d day of March next, at the Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia.

Any person inclining to purchase any part thereof, will please apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia, who will receive proposals, and treat for any part of the said estate at private sale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER, } Assignees.
GEORGE BICKHAM.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

MOST respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening at their Store in Pittsburgh, a neat and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, may rely on being punctually served, and on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce at its current value.

Also request all those who are indebted to them by bond, note, or book account upwards of six months to make payment or such arrangements as may be necessary before the 10th of March next. Those that neglect this indulgence may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of the proper officers for recovery. February 13, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICES, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.
February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 14th and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of grating his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON consideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the resolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Resolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the same for settlement.

Resolved, That Council will on the first Monday in May next, take into consideration the propriety of superceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing resolution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

WHEREAS we the subscribers did give to a certain Hugh Donnalson, three separate bonds, one for 50l. which became due the first of October 1787, part of which is paid, one for 25l. which was due the first of October 1788, and one for 25l. due the first of October, 1789. which bonds were given to the said Donnalson for 80 acres of lands situate in Pitt township, then Westmoreland, now Alleghany county, but as the said Donnalson has not fulfilled his agreement with us, we take this method to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as we are determined not to pay them, unless our agreement is fulfilled,

WILLIAM FISHER.

JAMES FISHER.

February 4, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length. Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

HAVING had occasion to travel through Bedford county, state of Pennsylvania, a short time ago, I was violently seized with a rupture (which for these 12 years past has at periods troubled me) the pain was almost intolerable, and I am well convinced I should have soon died had it not been for Doctor Kimmel, of Berlin, in said county, who I applied to, and found immediately relief, and in the course of three weeks he restored me to perfect health. From a sympathy for those who are afflicted with this disorder, I am induced to take this method of informing them where they may be effectually cured of this disagreeable and dangerous disorder.

THOMAS GEORGE.

N. B. I am creditably informed that Dr. Kimmel cures old sores of the most inveterate kind.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 17s. 6d.) thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADV... one fourth of a Dollar; Those exce...